and dysentery, during the post-War years, in the towns of Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow, Lemberg, Budapest, Eiga, and Leningrad,[1] and has reached the conclusion that the smaller mortality among the Jews caused by these epidemics was due to better conditions of housing and nutrition, to their more hygienic habits, and their greater inclination to summon medical help. He differentiates between epidemics transferable by personal contact only, *e.g.* typhus, and those which can be transferred by food and air, and shows, by analysing their incidence in different parts of Warsaw, that in the first case a decisive part is played by the ratio of population to housing, in the second by economic conditions and understanding of hygiene.

With regard to diabetes, Noorden and Stern have both found that its incidence is more frequent with wealthy Jews, while among poor Jews it is the same as among poor non-Jews.[2] Thus the greater incidence of diabetes with the Jews is probably caused not by a difference of race, but either by the more luxurious life of the well-to-do classes, or by their being engaged to a greater extent in intellectual work which, through nervous tension, has an influence on the glands with internal secretion.

With regard to tuberculosis, the statistics of Vienna, Budapest, Lodz, and Warsaw, for the years 1924, 1925, and 1926, show that it is the cause of about

10 per cent of deaths among the Jews, which incidence is only half of what it is with the non-Jews. Also in New York, in 1925, mortality from tuberculosis in all the age-groups was much smaller among the Jews than among the non-Jews.

There died of tuberculosis in the age-groups most exposed to it—

[1] "Zii der Erage der Todesursachen bei Juden" in the (Yiddish) *Sohrifien fur Wirlschaft und Statistik,* vol. i. p. 133 (Berlin, 1928).

[2] See Szyfmann, "Uber die Zuckerkrankheit bei den Juden", in the *0$e Rundschau* (Berlin, October 1928).